

A BEAUTIFUL SPEECH.

The Natchez Free Trader contains a report of a speech of Col. Cobb, the celebrated half breed chief of the Choctaws, made in reply to J. McRae, Esq., the agent for enrolling and emigrating the Indians to the west of the Mississippi, who had made a speech to the Indians, about one thousand in number, who had assembled at Hopaka, informing that "their council fires could no more be kindled here;" that their warriors can have no field for their glory, and their spirits will decay within them; and then if they should take the hand of their great father, the President, which is now offered them to lead them to their western homes, then will their hopes be higher, their destinies brighter.

The Natchez Courier appropriately says of this bit of eloquence, that for comprehensiveness and brevity, for beauty of diction and force, for affecting sublimity and propriety of sentiment, we have never seen any production to exceed it. We publish it as a composition worthy to be preserved.

SPEECH OF COL. COBB.

Head Mingo of the Choctaws east of the Mississippi, in reply to the Agent of the U. States.

BROTHER:—We have heard you talk as from the lips of our father, the great White Chief at Washington, and my people have called upon me to speak to you. The red man has no books, and when he wishes to make known his views, like his father before him, he speaks from his mouth. He is afraid of writing. When he speaks, he knows what he says; the Great Spirit hears him. Writing is the invention of pale faces; it gives rise to error and to feuds. The Great Spirit talks—we hear him in the thunder—in the rushing winds, and the mighty waters—but he never writes.

Brother: when you were young we were strong; we fought by your side; but my arms are now broken. You have grown large. My people have become small.

Brother: My voice is weak, you can scarcely hear me, it is not the shout of a warrior, but the wail of an infant. I have lost it in mourning over the misfortunes of my people. These are their graves, and in those aged pines you hear the ghosts of the departed. These ashes are here, and we have been left to protect them. Our warriors are nearly all gone to the far country west; but here are our dead. Shall we go too, and give their bones to the wolves?

Brother: Two sleepers have passed since we heard you talk. We have thought upon it. You ask us to leave our country, and tell us it is our Father's wish. We would not desire to displease our Father. We respect him, and you his child. But the Choctaws always think. We want time to answer.

Brother: Our hearts are full. Twelve winters ago our chief sold our country. Every warrior you see here was opposed to the treaty. If the dead could have been counted it could never have been made; but alas! though they stood around, they could not be seen or heard. Their tears came in the rain drops, and their voices in the wailing wind, but the pale faces knew it not, and our land was taken away.

Brother: We do not now complain.—The Choctaw suffers, but he never weeps. You have the strong arm, and we cannot resist. But the pale faces worship the Great Spirit. So does the red man.—The Great Spirit loves truth. When you took our country, you promised us land. There is your promise in the book.—Twelve times have the trees dropped their leaves, and yet we have received no land. Our homes have been taken from us. The white man's plough turns the bones of our fathers. We dare not kindle our fire; and yet you said we might remain and you would give us land.

Brother: Is this truth? But we believe, now our Great Father knows our condition, he will listen to us. We are as mourning orphans in our country; but our Father will take us by the hand.—When he fulfils his promise, we will answer his talk. He means well. We know it. But we cannot think now.—Grief has made children of us. When our business is settled we shall be men again, and talk to our Great Father about what he has proposed.

Brother: You stand in the meadows of a great chief; you speak the words of a mighty nation, and your talk was long.—My people are small; their shadow scarcely reaches to your knee, they are scattered and gone; when I about I hear my voice in the depths of the woods, but no answering shout comes back.—My words, therefore, are few. I have nothing more to say, but to tell what I have said to the tall chief of the pale faces whose brother stands by your side.

—William Tyler, of Va., brother of the President of the United States, recently appointed one of the Choctaw commissioners.

77—The Merchant's Exchange of New York, one of the finest buildings in the country, was sold at auction on Monday for \$5,000, under an execution for that sum. The property is subject to incumbrances to the amount of \$900,000 to \$1,000,000. The rights of the stockholders to the extent of \$1,000,000 are thus cut off, unless redeemed within 15 months. The entire cost of the property was about \$2,000,000.

WHIG GERRYMANDERING.

The federal editor here exhibits a holy horror at the districting of the bill which gives the whigs six Congressmen according to the last election, and nine according to the last Presidential election, admitting their own calculation.—And yet when told of whig apportionment in Kentucky, which gives the democrats but ONE out of ten, he says that's right—that Kentucky is a whig State &c. A few facts will show both the crocodile tears and rascality of Federalism. In 1840 Kentucky polled 58,000 whig votes, and 32,000 democratic votes. Now if federalism had been governed by the honesty she affects, the democrats would have got at least half as many Congressmen as their opponents. But instead of that, she gives the 32,000 democratic voters but one Congressman, and the 58,000 whigs nine.—Thus every 6000 whig voters will be represented in Congress by one member, while the whole 32,000 democratic voters are represented by but one member. Is that your honesty? Is that the equal representation you talk about?—Is there any moral or civil law which should give 6000 whig voters as much weight in the National Council, as 32,000 democratic voters—5 times the number? Yet so it is, and Kirkpatrick says Kentucky did just right. If the democrats of Ohio had fixed a bill on the same principle, the whigs would have got just two Representatives! Would that have been right?

Again: New Jersey went democratic by 5000 majority on the popular vote.—Yet the federalists (who got the legislature by a fraudulent State apportionment) framed and passed a Congressional districting bill giving the democrats 2, and the whigs 3 Congressmen, and we should not have got one, if they could possibly have helped it. Here we have a State democratic by 5000, so gerrymandering as to send a majority of federal members to Congress. That's honest whiggery, for you!

But again: In Massachusetts parties are nearly equal. About 50,000 voters to each, giving a fair chance for equal representation. Yet the Federal legislature passed a districting bill giving the democrats 2, and the whigs 8 Congressmen. Call you that honesty, which gives 50,000 whig voters FOUR TIMES as much weight on the floor of Congress, as it does 50,000 democrats? We might mention other instances of fraud and villany, but these are enough in all conscience, to convict whiggery.—Wherever they had the power, it was used to stifle and crush democracy; and had the people of Ohio trusted them to district the State, the same game of disfranchisement would have been played off here that we behold in Kentucky, New Jersey and Massachusetts. The same outrages upon the rights of the people—the same frauds—the same gerrymandering, follow them wherever they go; and when they cannot cheat the people themselves, they cry for fear others will.—New Phil. Dem.

From the Ohio Patriot.

THE NEW BANKING LAW.

"The whole energy of the Federal party of Ohio seems to be concentrated in dissuading capitalists from taking stock under the late banking law; and because the books of Mr Pleasant were closed on the first day without stock being taken, the Ohio State Journal, and a score of lesser Federal lights, rend the air with the shouts of exultation. They are encouraged and propelled by bank Shylocks under the vain hope that the people will be forced to fall back upon the old system. But here they are sadly mistaken; the people are determined to make bankers responsible for their debts, or they will have none of their promises to pay.—Let them make that issue—the people are ready for it. Good banks, or none, is their motto; and they will come from the polls with it triumphantly inscribed upon their banners."—Mansfield Shield and Banner.

The "Banner" is right. The people are ready for the issue.—Sound banks or none.—The Democracy of the last Legislature have offered to the bankers a system both practicable and profitable. If they choose to do business under it, well and good. If they refuse, be it so! For one, we believe it will ultimately prove a God's blessing to the bank-ridden people! Bankers well know (or, if they don't, they ought to know) that there is a spirit—a distrust abroad in the land, which will effectually forbid successful banking upon any other than safe principles. If they wish to test the truth of this, let them strive on; and when they obtain charters under an irresponsible system, they will learn to their sorrow, that when honesty is trampled under foot and the old repeated wail of the majority disregarded and contemned, there is still left in the breast of a free people a conservative principle which will make the bill-holder safe at all hazards! When such a crisis comes, let those who suffer remember that they have been warned of their danger.

MR CLAY CAN'T HAVE THE TRACK ALONE.—It appears that there is some truth in the report that Webster would leave the cabinet to oppose Mr Clay.—The Baltimore Clipper says:—"We repeat that Mr Webster has expressed the determination to be a candidate at the next election, and that he has communicated his intention to the leading politician of Pennsylvania. The contents of the letter written have been communicated to us with a view of publication; but we have preferred to confine ourselves to

the announcement of the fact that Mr Webster will be a candidate."

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

The steamship New York arrived at this port, bringing dates to the 15th from Houston and Galveston. The only items of interest contained in the newspapers received here, we have transferred to our columns. In relation to the escape of the prisoners taken at Mier, we clip the following from the Telegraph. The report of their recapture proves to be untrue. The news of the death of Dr Brenham, we regret to learn, appears to be confirmed by the circumstantial details contained in the account of the battle by which the Texans gained their liberty.

The Mailer from Columbus brought news to Richmond on the 4th inst., that one of the prisoners at Mier, had arrived at Victoria, and given notice that the main body of the prisoners had reached the Rio Grande. 'Tis stated that all the privates have escaped except eleven, who were killed in the short contest with the guard. One of these was Doctor Brenham, who was killed accidentally whilst rushing upon a soldier. The latter, it is said, fell to the ground as Dr Brenham rushed at him, and his gun fell towards the Doctor, who rushed upon it inadvertently, and the bayonet passed directly through his body. He expired very soon after the accident. Thus fell one of the most brave, generous and noble hearted of our citizens. His loss has damped the joy which all feel for the fortunate escape of all the prisoners. The whole body of the prisoners were daily expected at Victoria. They are amply supplied with muskets and ammunition, which they captured from the guard. It is said the guard consisted of five hundred soldiers. On the morning that they made their escape, it was so concerted that just as the order of the Mexican officer in command should be given to the guard to mount their horses, the prisoners should rush upon them, each selecting his man. This was performed to the very letter. Just as the order was given to mount, each Texian attacked a soldier, raising at the same time a tremendous shout. The poor Mexicans were so panic struck, that most of them offered no resistance, but fell to the ground and begged that their lives might be spared. The few who resisted were overpowered in a moment, and the Texans took all their arms and ammunition and marched off at their leisure.

Still later.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived on Monday evening from Washington, that just before he left, a messenger arrived from Bexar, and brought the cheering intelligence that the Mier prisoners, led on by the gallant Cameron, after defeating a large body of Mexicans near Camargo, captured with all the articles they required, are now leisurely marching home. It is said they crossed the mountains near the sources of the St Juan, and after suffering in credible hardships reached the banks of that river almost destitute of food or clothing. Driven to desperation by their sufferings, they determined to hazard a battle with the garrison at Camargo.

The Mexicans on their approach, marched out to meet them, but such was the desperation of the change, that the Texian army was routed in a moment—four or five hundred were left dead on the field of battle, and the rest fled with the greatest precipitation in every direction, leaving the town at the mercy of our troops, who soon after entered and sacked it.—Twenty-five of the Mexicans were killed in the engagement. The intelligence was brought to San Antonio by a Mexican, who had a letter from W E Jones, saying that he was a man who might be relied on, one who befriended the prisoners, and requested to be kind to him. If this report had been circulated on the 1st of April, it would be regarded too incredible for belief. We are informed, however, that several intelligent gentlemen of Bexar considered it substantially correct.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.

We were shown yesterday, by a merchant of this city, a new and bright counterfeit \$20 bill on the Indiana State Bank, purporting to be issued from the Lafayette Branch, and signed R. Mullikin, as Cashier. The paper had rather an oily look, and the engraving rather coarse, but well calculated to deceive.

The Dayton Journal, just received, gives an account of a man taken up and imprisoned for passing a \$20 bill on the same bank, but payable at the Richmond Branch. There is no doubt that an extensive issue of new counterfeit on this bank are prepared for circulation. The paper is quite light and oily looking especially it held up to the light. The people should be on their guard.—Statesman.

DARING ROBBERY.—While the officers of the Western Insurance and Trust Company, were closing the vault of that Institution at Columbus, Geo., on the evening of the 14th inst., they were secured by three men who had entered in disguise, and afterwards plundered the vault of about \$9000 in gold, \$18,375 in Bank Notes, Memoranda of monies in hands of Agents amounting to \$2,400, Bank of Charleston Notes, \$18,000, Darien (Geo.) Bank \$14,000, besides other packages containing probably about \$10,000 to \$15,000—amounting in all to upwards of \$50,000. A reward of \$300 is offered for the recovery of the money. Phila. Mer.

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, MAY 9, 1843.

BRIDGES.

The want of bridges over some of the principal streams is a crying evil in this county. Several of the largest creeks running through different parts of the county, and intersecting our principal highways, are often rendered impassable by high water for several days in succession. This is most frequently the case with the White-oak creek, running from north to south through nearly the centre of the county, and frequently cutting us on the eastern side off from any communication with the west for two or three days in succession. The western mail, after coming within a mile of Georgetown is often stopped by the high waters and returns without reaching here; and we are thus deprived of any mail from that direction for four or five days. Travellers and residents of adjoining townships are as often detained in this place, or prevented from reaching here, however urgent their business; and loss of life is sometimes the consequence of attempting to cross while the creek is in a swollen state.

We would not suggest any unnecessary deviation from the economical course our County Commissioners are pursuing; yet it seems to us that a remedy for these evils deserves their serious consideration. We are not aware that any bridge of much consequence has ever been built in this county at public expense; and the building of two or three now would be a great accommodation to a fast increasing population.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER to the Democratic State convention of Indiana is published. To the interrogatories of the convention he answers frankly and unequivocally, giving, at considerable length, the reasons for his opposition to a national bank, to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, to a tariff for protection, and to a further limitation of the veto power. To the question whether he will support the nominee of a democratic national convention, he unhesitatingly answers "yes."

"The democracy of the Union will not fail, as I am sure they ought not, to adopt every proper precaution to secure, though the instrumentality of the convention they propose to hold, an honest and full expression of the wishes and opinions of a majority of their political associates."

"My name and pretensions, however subordinate in importance, shall never be at the disposal of any person whatever, for the purpose of creating distraction or division in the democratic party. Every attempt to use them for such a purpose, whenever and wherever made, shall be arrested by an interference on my part, alike prompt and decisive. I regard the Presidency as the highest and most honorable of political distinctions—yet it is only as the undoubted and free will offering of the democracy of the Nation that I would accept it, because it is in that aspect only that I could hope to render the discharge of its high duties either useful to the country or honorable to myself."

ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

We have no conclusive news yet of the result of the Virginia election. The following, from the Statesman, is the latest.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The contest in Virginia has been unusually severe, but we incline to the opinion that the democrats are successful, though the returns are mainly from federal sources and federal districts.

Mr. Steenrod, dem., is elected to Congress in the Wheeling district.

Mr. Dring, dem., in the Mecklenburg district.

Close between Mr. Hunter, dem., and Newton, fed., in the Caroline district.

The notorious "Coffee House" riots are defeated by Mr. Jones, dem., in the Richmond district.

And M. Wise beats his federal opponent, by a handsome majority, in a district 700 whig. Mr. Wise pledged himself to vote for the democratic nominee for President.

In the Winchester district, the vote is close between Lucas, dem., and Faulken, fed.

So much for Congress.

In the House and Senate the election turned almost exclusively on the tax bill. We have not many returns, but, as many as heard from, the federalists and anti-tax men have gained one in Hanover and one in Marshall, and perhaps one in Brooke.

WHEELING, Va. April 27th, 1843.

Col. L. MEDARY: Sir—I hasten to send you the result of the election for Ohio county, which has just closed. It has been a spirited and exciting contest, and the result is that D. M. Edington, Esq., the late delugee, who voted for the tax bill, has been re-elected over the regular whig nominee by a majority of fifty five votes.

This result is quite satisfactory, and shows plainly who are the repudiators in Virginia, as Mr. E. received the entire support of the democracy. Mr. Steenrod, the democratic nominee for Congress, had no opposition. We think you may say to the Buckeyes, that all is right in the old Dominion.

Yours truly,

H.

WHEAT AND FLOUR.—Wheat is selling in Massillon at 63 cents a bushel.—Flour was selling in Cincinnati last at \$3.06 to \$3.18; and in New Orleans on the 23d of April, at \$3.75 to \$3.87.

THE PROSPECT FOR WHEAT.—The prospect for a good Wheat crop at the coming harvest is rather unfavorable in this county, but still we think there is no cause of discouragement and despondency to the Farmer. Some have already ploughed up their wheat and seeded it in oats, and others are preparing to do so. We think they are too much in haste in this matter. The spring since it opened, has been quite favorable to wheat, and it is now beginning to take root and spread, and within a few days has improved much in appearance.

An old farmer stated to us this week that he had, some years ago, a most unpromising field of grain; and quite late in the spring, the prospect of a crop still remaining hopeless, he determined to plough it up. He did so with the exception of about two acres which he left to see how it would turn out. These two acres which presented no more favorable appearance than the rest of the field, furnished as rich a harvest as he had ever gathered from the same quantity of ground. He says he has never ploughed up a field of grain since and never expects to.—Hillsborough Gaz.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

We are informed that on the evening of the 29th inst., in Brushcreek township, in this county, on the farm of Joseph Roads, Eli Stults shot Abraham Brewbaker with a yawger or rifle gun.—The circumstances, as related to us, are something like these: Stults and Brewbaker lived at different houses in the same neighborhood. On the evening of the 29th Stults loaded his gun and remarked to some of the family with whom he resided, that he intended to kill Brewbaker. He left for Brewbaker's residence, half a mile distant, and before any one from the family whom he notified of his intention, could interfere, he shot Brewbaker; the ball passed through the fleshy part of one of his arms and struck one of his ribs, which, it is believed, turned favorably the course of the ball, which lodged on the opposite side, without doing it, it is thought, fatal injury. Stults fled to the woods, but was taken the next day, and failing to give bail in one thousand dollars, was committed to jail.

At the last accounts Brewbaker was in a fair way to recover.

It is said there had been no quarrel or misunderstanding between the two parties, but it is believed the act of Stults originated in an apprehension on his part that Brewbaker stood in the way of his marrying a young lady of the neighborhood. It is also said that Stults has a wife and two children in Indiana.

We further learn that on the same day, and perhaps about the same hour, a man was shot in Fayette county. As is so common in this country, a company collected with bells, horns, guns and the like, to serenade a newly married couple. One of the company rode up to the house and fired off a pistol to make a noise, when a man in the house took down a gun, went out and fired at the individual who had thus disturbed the wedding party, and shot him through the body; he was his brother-in-law. He died on the Saturday following. After he died, the other individual was taken into custody. So much for foolish, inconsiderate conduct!—Ohio News.

SHAWNEETOWN BANK OF ILLINOIS.

Three meetings of the citizens of Shawneetown have been held for taking into consideration the late illegal steps taken by the Bank in concealing 124,000 of its assets. From the proceedings of one of these meetings we extract the following resolutions, in which the fraudulent conduct of the officers of that institution is exposed in strong terms:

Resolved, That we recognize the reports of the cashiers of the bank of Illinois in November and December last where, among other means, he reports specie on hand \$307,040 47, as correct, and the report of the State commissioner now in said bank in March following of \$183,000.

Resolved, That we cannot but see that \$183,000 taken from 307,040 47 leaves a balance unaccounted for of \$124,040 47, and that the officers of said Bank utterly refuse to account for the same in any manner whatever.

Resolved, That we hereby condemn and denounce the conduct of the officers of the Bank of Illinois as an illegal and dishonest act, unauthorized by law or justice, sacrificing the interest of the honest and poor for the benefit of the dishonest and rich.

THOS. MORRIS, President pro tem
JOHN J. HERDIN, Secretary.

OHIO STOCKS.—Some \$58,000 of Ohio State 6 per cents, 1860, were sold at New York on the 22d and 24th, at 73, 74 and 75.

RIVER FLOODS.

The Susquehanna at Harrisburg, on Wednesday morning, was higher than it has been since 1803. The intelligence of that day says the canal and railroad are entirely overflowed at many places. The packet boats are compelled to sail along the turnpike, and the train cars for the east yesterday morning were compelled to put back, not being able to cross Paston creek, at the lower end of town.—The travel however on the railroad is not interrupted, passengers &c. being taken over the high waters in boats and meeting the up train on the other side.

DELAWARE RIVER.—It is said that three breaks have been made by the freshet in the Pennsylvania State Canal, a short distance below Easton—one of them is of considerable extent, and will take from ten days to three weeks to repair it. At Easton the Delaware on Sunday last rose twenty one feet above low water mark, and in many places the banks of the canal were some feet under water. On the same day at the first lock above Easton on the Lehigh Canal, the water was only 3 feet 6 inches over the dam, and at Mauch Chunk 4 feet. No damage had been done to the Lehigh works.

The Trenton State Gazette, of Tuesday last, says: "The railroad below Trenton, on the meadows, was covered on Sunday with water to the depth of 18 inches, for a mile or two. A culvert near Burlington was so much damaged that the Sunday morning train from Philadelphia did not reach Trenton until two hours after the usual time."

SCHUYLKILL RIVER.—The Philadelphia American says, that on the Schuylkill Canal the water, on Monday, covered the tow paths, but no damage had been sustained. Boats were prevented from running on the canal, owing to the high water.

GEORGIA BANK ROBBERIES.

McKeen, one of the detected robbers of the Columbus Trust Company Bank robbery, was formerly a lawyer, at present an exemplary member of the Methodist Church—or rather up to the time of his offence,—was very genteel in his appearance, had an accomplished wife, the daughter of a wealthy Alabama planter, and was generally esteemed. McKeen was, unfortunately for himself, seen by a negro coming from the bank with a bundle, in the evening about the time of the robbery. When the \$1,300 were found in his flower pot, he agreed to tell where the remainder was, if the bank officers would give him \$1,000, conduct him safely one hundred miles from the city, and allow him to escape. They agreed to the proposition, and he gave an order on his accomplice, Lang, to "give up the bag of money." He in a short time pointed it out. McKeen's permission to escape increased the citizens, and he was pursued, brought back, and imprisoned.—He then told of two strangers, then on their way to Mobile, who were of his company. The whole amount stolen was \$75,800. Other developments are promised.

JACOB SHIPMAN TAKEN.

In our last we noticed the fact of an individual, answering the description of the absconding Shipman, having arrived at this place a few days previous—having purchased a horse which he paid for in gold—and starting immediately for the West.

In consequence of a belief that the individual was the real Shipman, he was at once pursued. Mr. Jos. O. Jones, Dr. Brooks and Mr. Richard Scouted of our town.

Shipman was traced without much difficulty, and overtaken on the 23d inst., at Carlinville Macoupin county, Illinois. He surrendered without resistance—saying he was waiting and glad to be overtaken. Stated he had made use of no money but that of the Bank, with which he had paid some debts. That he had done nothing wrong and wished to return. He delivered up a bowie knife, and revolving pistol. The one he used to carry at New York and Philadelphia.—He was brought back by those who followed him—untied and without resistance or difficulty.

As our paper goes to press we see Shipman in the street, at large and unrestrained so far as we know. Several thousand dollars we understand have been taken from his person—but of the exact amount or character of the money we are unadvised.—Terre Haute Cour.

FATAL AFFRAY.—The N. O. Picayune

of the 30th, says:—"On Monday night an affray occurred between some Spanish fishermen at Milneburg in which one man lost his life and others were severely wounded. The name of the person killed was Antonio. The wounds were from a gun loaded with buckshot. The person who fired it took refuge in a house, and swore he would take the life of any person who would enter to arrest him. Several of the neighbors assembled there and fired in upon him. He escaped from the rear of the building to the woods, and as he was tracked by his blood some distance, it is thought he was dangerously wounded."

It is said that Henry A. Wise, in a speech lately at Hampton, Va., declared that "if his hands were put in a vice and he were constrained, under insupportable torture, to cast his vote between Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay, he would vote for Mr. Van Buren."—Plaindealer.